AN

ESTIMATE

OF THE

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

IN

GREAT BRITAIN

AND

IRELAND.

BY

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"THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE."

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AN

ESTIMATE, &c.

A BILL, for aſcertaining the population of Great Britain, being now under the conſideration of the Legiſlature, I am induced to avail myſelf of the opportunity, which the diſcuſſion of this ſubject preſents, to lay before the public a comparative eſtimate of our numbers at the cloſe of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Part of this eſtimate is ſelected from a work which I publiſhed three years ago; the remainder is the reſult of communications, recently obtained from diſtricts, principally, if not entirely, agricultural.

Of the various ſubjects to which political arithmetic has been applied, none, perhaps, have furniſhed ſo much matter for ingenious

diſputation as our population. Twenty years ago, Dr. Price maintained, upon the authority of the returns of the Tax-Office Surveyors, that the number of houſes in England and Wales, in the year 1777, amounted to 952,734; and, averaging the various accounts he had received, that five perſons *per* houſe were more than a fair allowance: he, therefore, inferred, that the number of inhabitants in the ſouthern part of the empire did not exceed 5,000,000.* His opponents contended that, with reſpect to cottages, (or houſes exempted from aſſeſſment,) the returns of the Surveyors were extremely inaccurate; that five perſons *per* houſe, including public buildings, were probably leſs than the average of the kingdom; and that inſtead of 5,000,000, 8,000,000, or even 10,000,000 might be aſſumed as the population of England and Wales. There are many who now think, that a ſtill higher number is nearer the truth. The information, however, which individuals can obtain, forms ſo ſmall a part of the maſs of knowledge that is wanted upon ſo intricate a ſubject, that general concluſions ought not to be admitted, without many qualifications. He who

* Price's Eſſay on the Population of England, firſt publiſhed in 1779.

looks

looks for more than probabilities, will be diſappointed. Moral certainty cannot, in inquiries of this nature, be expected to reſult from inveſtigations into the number of baptiſms, burials, taxed houſes, cottages, and inhabitants, in particular diſtricts. With this impreſſion on my mind, I offer to the conſideration of others thoſe documents which have afforded conviction to myſelf; and I offer them with the leſs heſitation, as any errors in this eſtimate (errors which will be readily excuſed, by all who are accuſtomed to ſuch diſquiſitions) muſt ſoon be detected. I ſhall probably cloſe the liſt of thoſe who, in reſearches concerning the progreſs of one of the moſt important (perhaps the moſt important) of our national reſources, are obliged to collect information from returns of taxed houſes; or from exciſes on conſumable commodities; or (ſtill more perplexing taſk) to

> Search it there, where, to be born and die,
> Of rich and poor makes all the hiſtory.

The propoſed enumeration of the people will ſuperſede the uſe of ingenious gueſſes and plauſible ſpeculations, drawn from ſuch *data;* and (I truſt) prove, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that, among the diſtreſſes of the times, we have not to deplore a declining population.

In the following ten Tables, which were formed from materials contained in "The State of the Poor," (the work above alluded to), the baptiſms, burials, and marriages, are the number annually, on the average of the laſt ſeven years, that could be procured, ending with 1793, 1794, or 1795; except in the following inſtances:

Stapleton is for the year 1795.
Overingham is the average of ſix years, ending with 1794.
Monkwearmouth, of four years, ending with 1794.
North Shields, of two years, ending with 1795.

The larger numbers, in Table VII. are not the reſult of actual enumeration; yet, as great pains were uſed to obtain both the aſſeſſed houſes, and number of inhabitants in the manufacturing towns, I offer them as approximations to the truth.

TABLE

TABLE I.

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
Bedford	Houghton-Regis . . .	14 3/7	13 1/7	47
Bucks	Maids-Morton	8 1/7	8	19
	Winſlow	38 1/7	24 5/7	101
Cumberland . .	Caſtle-Carrock	8 2/7	3	31
	Gilcrux	5 2/7	3 3/7	24
	Cumrew	5 5/7	3 1/7	27
	Cumwhitton	11 6/7	6 6/7	50
	Harrington	34 2/7	24 6/7	101
	Sebergham	23 4/7	14 3/7	80
	Kirkoſwald	17 5/7	14 6/7	97
Devon	Clyſt, St. George . .	8 4/7	5 3/7	18
Glouceſter . . .	Stapleton	53	38	84
	Rodmarton	11 5/7	6 3/7	9
Herts	Chipping-Barnet . . .	53	32 6/7	120
Kent	Chalk	7 2/7	8 5/7	15
	Cobham	15 4/7	15 2/7	40
	Hothfield	11 2/7	5 6/7	40
	Meopham	22 2/7	13 6/7	48
Leiceſter . . .	Kibworth-Beauchamp	28 5/7	25 1/7	124
	Alford	36 1/7	18 4/7	48
	Spilſby	26 1/7	16 2/7	121
	Swineſhead	63 1/7	46 3/7	166
	Willoughby	9 3/7	8	41
Northampton .	Brixworth	21 5/7	20	36
Nottingham . .	Overingham	9 4/7	5 5/7	24
Oxford	Deddington	48	31	102
Rutland	North-Luffenham . .	10	7 6/7	23
Surry	Eſher	24 3/7	23 2/7	96
	Reigate	59	46 4/7	206
	Walton-on-Thames .	45 3/7	37 4/7	158

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES, CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
Suſſex	Chailey	$20\frac{5}{7}$	$17\frac{1}{7}$	57
Warwick . . .	Southam	28	$19\frac{5}{7}$	86
Weſtmorland .	Orton	$34\frac{2}{7}$	$22\frac{5}{7}$	205
Worceſter . . .	Inkborough	$43\frac{1}{7}$	$25\frac{3}{7}$	72
York	Great Driffield	$37\frac{5}{7}$	$26\frac{3}{7}$	160
	Pocklington	$41\frac{2}{7}$	$38\frac{2}{7}$	150
	Stokeſley	$53\frac{1}{7}$	$42\frac{4}{7}$	158
Denbigh	Llanferras	$17\frac{4}{7}$	$9\frac{5}{7}$	46
		$1007\frac{6}{7}$	$731\frac{3}{7}$	3030

TABLE

TABLE II.

TOWNS and MANUFACTURING PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
Bedford	Dunſtable	29 6/7	23 4/7	115
Bucks	Buckingham	73 3/7	40 2/7	230
Berks	St. Mary, Reading . .	78	89 4/7	240
Derby	Cheſterfield	153 3/7	112 6/7	370
	All-Saints, Derby . .	91 3/7	79 5/7	300
	St. Michael, Derby .	20 5/7	23 2/7	65
	St. Werburgh, Derby .	71 1/7	64 3/7	228
Devon	South Tawton	53 3/7	28 3/7	73
Durham	Monkwearmouth . . .	127 3/7	163	274
	Tanfield	75 4/7	64 4/7	130
Eſſex	All-Saints, Colcheſter	47 2/7	9 4/7	58
Hereford	All-Saints, Hereford .	55 4/7	45	160
	St. Nicholas, Hereford	16	11 3/7	102
Herts	Abbey-Ch. St. Albans	49 1/7	32 6/7	97
Lancaſter . . .	Bury	478 4/7	288 3/7	325
Leiceſter	Aſhby-de-la-Zouch . .	65 3/7	60 2/7	195
	St. Martin, Leiceſter .	76	73 6/7	520
Lincoln	Louth	119 1/7	92 3/7	392
Middleſex . . .	Ealing	168 5/7	167 6/7	355
Monmouth . . .	Monmouth	68 2/7	66 5/7	351
Norfolk	Norwich	1082 4/7	1122 5/7	2200
Northampton .	All-Saints, Northampton	99 5/7	91 5/7	408
Northumberland	North Shields	366	362	740
Nottingham . .	Newark	219 6/7	151 6/7	605
	St. Mary, Nottingham	764	482	1200
Somerſet	Minehead	30	19 6/7	110
Warwick . . .	Sutton-Colefield . . .	91 1/7	57 6/7	203
Wilts	Seend	39 3/7	23 3/7	63

York,

TOWNS AND MANUFACTURING PARISHES, CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
York	Burton	$34\frac{1}{7}$	$22\frac{3}{7}$	51
	Ecclesfield	$168\frac{5}{7}$	$110\frac{1}{7}$	328
	Leeds	$935\frac{2}{7}$	$838\frac{3}{7}$	1836
	Sheffield	$1608\frac{5}{7}$	$1213\frac{5}{7}$	2365
	Skipton	$60\frac{2}{7}$	$55\frac{2}{7}$	121
		$7318\frac{4}{7}$	$6089\frac{4}{7}$	14810
	Brought over from Table I.	$1007\frac{6}{7}$	$731\frac{3}{7}$	3030
	Total	$8326\frac{3}{7}$	6821	17840

Baptiſms to Burials as 10 to $8\frac{1}{5}$.
Aſſeſſed Houſes to Baptiſms as 10 to $4\frac{3}{7}$.

TABLE

TABLE III.

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Marriages.
Bucks	Maids-Morton . . .	$8\frac{1}{7}$	4
	Winſlow	$38\frac{1}{7}$	$7\frac{4}{7}$
Cumberland . .	Cumrew	$5\frac{5}{7}$	2
	Sebergham	$23\frac{4}{7}$	$4\frac{5}{7}$
	Kirkoſwald	$17\frac{5}{7}$	$4\frac{5}{7}$
Devon	Clyſt, St. George .	$8\frac{4}{7}$	$2\frac{1}{7}$
Glouceſter . . .	Stapleton	53	17
	Rodmarton	$11\frac{5}{7}$	2
Kent	Chalk	$7\frac{2}{7}$	$5\frac{6}{7}$
	Cobham	$15\frac{4}{7}$	6
	Hothfield	$11\frac{2}{7}$	$2\frac{3}{7}$
	Meopham	$22\frac{2}{7}$	$5\frac{3}{7}$
Leiceſter . . .	Kilworth-Beauchamp	$28\frac{5}{7}$	$9\frac{6}{7}$
Northampton .	Brixworth	$21\frac{5}{7}$	$5\frac{1}{7}$
Oxford	Deddington	48	$8\frac{2}{7}$
Rutland	North Luffenham . .	10	$2\frac{2}{7}$
Surry	Eſher	$24\frac{3}{7}$	$4\frac{6}{7}$
	Reigate	59	$15\frac{2}{7}$
Warwick . . .	Southam	28	$7\frac{5}{7}$
Weſtmorland .	Orton	$34\frac{2}{7}$	$7\frac{5}{7}$
York	Great Driffield . . .	$37\frac{6}{7}$	10
	Pocklington	$41\frac{2}{7}$	$13\frac{5}{7}$
	Stokeſley	$53\frac{1}{7}$	$12\frac{2}{7}$
Denbigh	Llanferras	$17\frac{4}{7}$	$2\frac{3}{7}$
		627	$163\frac{3}{7}$

TABLE IV.

TOWNS and MANUFACTURING PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptisms.	Marriages.
Bedford.	Dunstable	$29\frac{6}{7}$	$8\frac{2}{7}$
Bucks	Buckingham.	$73\frac{3}{7}$	$20\frac{6}{7}$
Berks.	St. Mary, Reading . .	78	$26\frac{2}{7}$
Devon	South Tawton	$53\frac{3}{7}$	$13\frac{1}{7}$
Durham	Monkwearmouth . . .	$127\frac{3}{7}$	52
	Tanfield	$75\frac{4}{7}$	$16\frac{6}{7}$
Essex	All-Saints, Colchester	$47\frac{2}{7}$	$21\frac{6}{7}$
Herts	Abbey-Church, St Albans	$49\frac{1}{7}$	$12\frac{5}{7}$
Hereford	All-Saints, Hereford .	$55\frac{4}{7}$	$14\frac{1}{7}$
	St. Nicholas, Hereford	16	$7\frac{3}{7}$
Lancaster . . .	Bury	$478\frac{4}{7}$	$167\frac{6}{7}$
Leicester	Ashby-de-la-Zouch . .	$65\frac{4}{7}$	$21\frac{3}{7}$
Middlesex . . .	Ealing	$168\frac{5}{7}$	$60\frac{5}{7}$
Monmouth . . .	Monmouth	$68\frac{2}{7}$	19
Northampton .	All-Saints, Northamptn	$99\frac{5}{7}$	40
Northumberland	North Shields	366	127
Somerset	Minehead	30	6
Warwick . . .	Sutton-Colefield	$91\frac{1}{7}$	$15\frac{1}{7}$
Wilts	Seend	$39\frac{3}{7}$	$7\frac{2}{7}$
York	Ecclesfield	$168\frac{5}{7}$	$43\frac{6}{7}$
	Sheffield	$1608\frac{5}{7}$	429
		$3790\frac{4}{7}$	$1130\frac{6}{7}$
	Brought over from Table III.	627	$163\frac{3}{7}$
	Total	$4417\frac{4}{7}$	$1294\frac{2}{7}$

Baptisms to Marriages, as 1 to 3 nearly.

TABLE V.

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptiſms.	Population.
Bucks	Winſlow	$38\frac{1}{7}$	1,100
Cumberland . .	Caſtle-Carrock . . .	$8\frac{2}{7}$	232
	Cumrew	$5\frac{5}{7}$	146
	Gilcrux	$5\frac{2}{7}$	207
	Harrington	$34\frac{2}{7}$	1,412
	Kirkoſwald	$17\frac{5}{7}$	937
Glouceſter . . .	Stapleton	53	1,377
Kent	Meopham	$22\frac{2}{7}$	612
Northampton .	Brixworth	$21\frac{5}{7}$	800
Nottingham . .	Overingham	$9\frac{4}{7}$	240
Rutland	North Luffenham . .	10	310
Worceſter . . .	Inkborough	$43\frac{1}{7}$	889
		$239\frac{1}{7}$	8262

TABLE VI.

TOWNS and MANUFACTURING PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Baptisms.	Population.
Derby	Chesterfield	153 3/7	3,987
	All-Saints, Derby .	91 3/7	2,675
	St. Michael, Derby .	20 5/7	640
	St. Werburgh, Derby	71 1/7	1,935
Devon	South Tawton . . .	53 3/7	2,500
Durham . . .	Monkwearmouth . .	127 3/7	5,000
Lancaster . . .	Bury	478 4/7	4,500
Leicester . . .	St. Martin, Leicester	76	2,825
York	Leeds	935 2/7	31,500
	Sheffield	1,608 5/7	35,000
Norfolk	Norwich	1,082 1/7	36,000
Nottingham .	Newark	219 6/7	7,000
		4,918 1/7	133,562
	Brought over from Table V.	239 1/7	8,262
	Total	5,157 2/7	141,824

Baptisms to Population as 1 to 27¾.

TABLE

TABLE VII.

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.	Population.
Bedford	Humberſhoe	15	170
Bucks	Winſlow	101	1100
Cheſter	High-Walton	15	110
Cumberland . .	Ainſtable	50	434
	Caſtle-Carrock	31	232
	Croglin	26	163
	Cumrew	27	146
	Gilcrux	24	207
	Harrington	101	1412
	Heſket	160	1150
	Kirkoſwald	97	937
	Warwick	28	347
	Wetheral	172	1413
Derby	Wirkſworth	152	2800
Dorſet	Durweſton	10	300
Durham	Holy-Iſland	62	691
	Stanhope	520	3600
Glouceſter . . .	Stapleton	84	1377
Kent	Meopham	48	612
Northampton .	Brixworth	36	800
Nottingham . .	Overingham	24	240
Rutland	North Luffenham . .	23	310
Salop	Biſhop's Caſtle, Borough	128	1100
	———, Hamlet	28	250
Surry	Epſom	238	1671
Weſtmorland .	Kirkby-Lonſdale . . .	135	1081
Worceſter . . .	Inkborough	72	889
		2407	23,542

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

TOWNS and MANUFACTURING PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.	Population.
Derby	Cheſterfield	370	3,987
	All-Saints, Derby . .	300	2,675
	St. Michael, Derby .	65	640
	St. Werburgh, Derby	228	1,935
Devon	South Tawton . . .	73	2,500
Durham . . .	Monkwearmouth . .	274	5,000
	South Shields	550	12,000
Eſſex	St. Mary, Colcheſter	15	250
Hants.	Southampton	700	9,000
Lancaſter . . .	Bury	325	4,500
	Lancaſter	612	8,000
	Mancheſter	4,572	66,980
Leiceſter . . .	St. Martin, Leiceſter	520	2,825
Lincoln	Louth	392	4,000
Middleſex . .	Ealing	355	4,500
Norfolk . . .	Norwich	2,200	36,000
	Yarmouth	750	13,000
Northumberland	North Shields	740	10,000
Nottingham .	Newark	605	7,000
Warwick . . .	Birmingham	4,000	65,000
Weſtmorland .	Kendal	430	7,154
York	Leeds	1,836	31,500
	Sheffield	2,365	35,000
		22,277	333,446
Brought over, from Table VII.		2,407	23,542
	Total	24,684	356,988

Aſſeſſed Houſes to Population, as 1 to 14½.

TABLE

TABLE IX.

TOWN and COUNTRY PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Marriages.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
Berks	New Windſor . . .	22 6/7	470
Bucks	Buckingham	20 6/7	230
	Maids-Morton . . .	4	19
	Winſlow	7 4/7	101
Cumberland . .	Cumrew	2	27
	Kirkoſwald	4 5/7	97
	Sebergham	4 5/7	80
Devon	Clyſt, St. George . .	2 1/7	18
	South Tawton . . .	13 1/7	73
Durham	St. Margaret, Durham	20 1/7	200
	South Shields	50 5/7	550
	Tanfield	16 6/7	130
Eſſex	All-Saints, Colcheſter	21 6/7	58
Glouceſter . . .	Rodmarton	2	9
	Stapleton	17	84
Hereford . . .	All-Saints, Hereford	14 1/7	160
	St. Nicholas, Hereford	7 3/7	102
Herts	Abbey-Ch. St. Alban's	12 5/7	97
Kent	Chalk	5 6/7	15
	Cobham	6	40
	Meopham	5 3/7	48
Lancaſter . . .	Bury	167 6/7	325
Leiceſter . . .	Aſhby-de-la-Zouch .	21 3/7	195
	Kibworth-Beauchamp	9 6/7	124
Middleſex . . .	Ealing	60 3/7	355
Monmouth . .	Abergavenny	20 4/7	302
	Monmouth	19	351
Northampton .	Brixworth	5 1/7	36
	Northampton	40	408
Northumberland	North Shields	127	740

TOWN AND COUNTRY PARISHES, CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Marriages.	Aſſeſſed Houſes.
Oxford	Deddington	8 2/7	102
Rutland	North Luffenham . .	2 2/7	23
Somerſet . . .	Minehead	6	110
Surry	Epſom	11	238
	Eſher	4 6/7	96
	Farnham	37 2/7	340
Warwick . . .	Southam	7 5/7	86
	Sutton-Colefield . . .	15 1/7	203
Weſtmorland .	Orton	7 5/7	205
Wilts.	Seend	7 2/7	63
York	Ecclesfield	43 6/7	328
	Great Driffield . . .	10	160
	Sheffield	429	2,365
	Pocklington	13 5/7	150
	Stokeſley	12 2/7	158
Denbigh . . .	Llanferras	2 3/7	46
Pembroke . . .	Narbeth	10 3/7	96
		1363	10,213

Aſſeſſed Houſes to Marriages, as 78 to 10.

TABLE

TABLE X.

AGRICULTURAL PARISHES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Marriages.	Population.
Bucks	Winſlow	$7\frac{4}{7}$	1,100
Cumberland . .	Cumrew	2	146
	Kirkoſwald	$4\frac{5}{7}$	937
Devon	South Tawton . . .	$13\frac{1}{7}$	2,500
Glouceſter . . .	Stapleton	17	1,377
Kent	Meopham	$5\frac{3}{7}$	612
Northampton .	Brixworth	$5\frac{1}{7}$	800
Rutland	North Luffenham .	$2\frac{2}{7}$	310
Surry	Epſom	11	1,671
		$68\frac{2}{7}$	9,453

Marriages to Population as 139 to 1.

The following TABLE, of the number of charged and chargeable houſes, and of cottages, returned by the ſurveyors of the houſe and window duties, was obtained from the Tax-Office laſt winter.

TABLE XI.

Number of Houſes in England and Wales charged or chargeable with the Duties on Houſes and Windows or Lights, as alſo the Number of Houſes exempted from the Payment of the Duty, diſtinguiſhing the Number in each County.

COUNTIES.	Houſes inhabited.	Houſes uninhabited.	Houſes exempted from Duty.	Total.
Bedford . . .	4,714	55	579	5,348
Berks	7,249	181	6,174	13,604
Bucks	7,924	105	6,398	14,427
Cambridge . . .	8,538	56	5,563	14,157
Cheſter	16,175	324	10,885	27,384
Cornwall . . .	13,262	1,260	6,305	20,827
Cumberland . .	12,408	374	2,294	15,076
Derby	12,665	347	5,944	18,556
Devon	26,708	1,640	15,263	43,611
Dorſet	10,320	104	4,210	14,634
Durham	11,533	150	2,069	13,752
Eſſex	17,245	751	9,640	27,636
Glouceſter . . .	13,887	233	346	14,466
Hereford	7,124	154	754	8,032
Hertford	7,917	195	4,024	12,136
Huntingdon . .	3,167	79	1,402	4,648
Kent	29,862	1,900	5,189	36,951
Lancaſter . . .	40,081	969	12,399	53,499
Leiceſter	12,461	215	7,224	19,900
Lincoln	22,720	199	3,094	26,013
London	12,937	556	1,582	15,075
Middleſex . . .	42,468	2,380	9,420	54,268
Monmouth . . .	3,961	69	89	4,119
Norfolk	18,007	713	10,409	29,129
Northampton .	9,286	151	11,810	21,247

TABLE XI. CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Houſes Inhabited.	Houſes uninhabited.	Houſes exempted from Duty.	Total.
Northumberland	12,024	235	6,572	18,831
Nottingham . .	10,806	130	1,621	12,557
Oxford	8,634	237	7,050	15,921
Rutland	1,451	18	115	1,584
Salop	10,958	358	3,313	14,629
Somerſet	23,685	719	13,609	38,013
Southampton . .	15,741	455	7,004	23,200
Stafford	16,246	559	6,665	23,470
Suffolk	16,944	587	8,804	26,335
Surry	10,853	710	3,990	15,553
Southwark . . .	10,703	394	5,448	16,545
Suſſex	11,296	247	6,986	18,556
Warwick . . .	13,888	767	18,307	32,962
Weſtmorland .	4,745	990	1,733	7,468
Wilts	11,499	246	5,862	17,607
Worceſter . . .	7,736	388	13,328	21,452
Weſtminſter . .	16,249	670	612	17,531
York	72,377	1,827	30,870	105,074
Angleſea	2,455	56	2,000	4,511
Brecon	2,814	374	620	3,808
Cardigan	2,492	19	738	3,249
Carmarthen . .	5,547	35	1,088	6,670
Carnarvon . . .	2,494	96	1,483	4,071
Denbigh	4,994	57	835	5,886
Flint	2,722	80	601	3,403
Glamorgan . . .	5,246	35	85	5,366
Merioneth . . .	2,891	11	471	3,373
Montgomery . .	4,803	237	879	5,919
Pembroke . . .	3,120	49	287	3,456
Radnor	1,813	32	532	2,377
Total . .	689,845	23,803	294,574	1,008,222

Respecting the houſe and window duties, it ſeems material to remark, that, of the returns, made up at the Tax-Office, of charged and chargeable houſes, at different periods during the preſent century, ſome include certain deſcriptions of houſes, which are not included in others.

By the 7th and 8th W. III. c. 18, paſſed in 1696, all inhabited houſes in England and Wales, excepting thoſe not paying to church or poor, were ſubjected to an annual duty of 2*s.*—Every houſe having 10, and fewer than 20 windows, 6*s.*—Every houſe having 20 windows, and upwards, 10*s.*

It appears from a paper, ſtill remaining in the Tax-Office,* that the produce of this tax, for the year 1700, was 115,226*l.*

The oldeſt liſt of houſes, which ſpecifically paid the tax of 1696, is the following account, made up for the year 1708; we owe its diſcovery to the active reſearches of Mr. Chalmers.

* Chalmers's Eſtimate, edit. 1794, page 175.

Houſes.

			£
248,784	houſes, at	2*s.* produced	24,878
165,856		6*s.*	49,757
93,876		10*s.*	46,938
508,516			£ 121,573

The 8th Anne, c. 4, impoſes an additional duty of 10*s.* on 20 windows, and 20*s.* on 30 windows.

In 1710, the old duty produced only 115,675*l.*

The 20th Geo. II. c. 3, paſſed in 1747, repealed the former acts; but re-impoſed the 2*s.* duty on inhabited houſes; and raiſed the duty on houſes, containing

From 10 to 14 windows, to 6*d. per* window.

From 14 to 20 . . . . . 9*d.*

Above 20 . . . . . 1*s.*

Houſes, having leſs than 10 windows, and not paying to church, or poor, were exempted.

The old and new duties, for the year ending at Lady-day, 1748, produced . . . . £ 208,093

And

And (probably in conſequence of an explanatory law paſſed in 1748) in 1749 . . . . . £ 220,890

In 1750, the number of charged and and chargeable houſes, returned to the Tax-Office, was . . . . . , £ 729,048

The 31ſt Geo. II. c. 22, paſſed in 1757, raiſed the houſe-duty to 3*s.*; and impoſed an additional duty of 6*d. per* window, on houſes containing above 15 windows.

Houſes having leſs than 10 windows, and not paying to church or poor, were exempted from the houſe and window duties impoſed by either of theſe acts. The account, therefore, of charged and chargeable houſes, in 1759, when no farther alteration had taken place, muſt contain the ſame deſcription of houſes, as the account of 1708.

The charged houſes, in 1708, were 508,516.

What the number of chargeable houſes was, is difficult to determine; but allowing 25,000, the number, in 1761, or even twice that number, the charged and chargeable, in 1708, may be ſtated at 550,000

The charged and chargeable houſes,
in 1759,* were 704,053

The higher number of charged and chargeable houſes, in 1750, it is juſtly obſerved, by Mr. Chalmers, was probably owing to the act, 20th Geo. II. c. 3, which had juſt paſſed. New modes of circumvention had not then taken place; but means of evading the law having been found, the duties decreaſed year after year; and the window-duty having, in 1766, been extended, by 6th Geo. III. c. 38, to houſes containing only ſeven windows, we are informed, that, of 400,273 houſes, having exactly ſeven windows, nearly two-thirds were reduced to houſes having only ſix windows.†

The 6th Geo. III. c. 38, repealed the former acts, and impoſed a duty of 3*s.* on every inhabited houſe, (repealed in 1792,‡ as far as it affected houſes having leſs than ſeven windows,) and a progreſſive duty from 2*d. per* window, on houſes having ſeven windows, to 2*s. per* window on houſes having 25, and upwards.

* Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, 5th edit. ii. 299.

† Price's Eſſay, p. 10. ‡ By 32d Geo. III. c. 2.

In

In 1781, the charged and chargeable houſes were . . . . . 724,351.

The commutation-act, 24th Geo. III. c. 38, paſſed in 1784, added 3*s*. to the 3*s*. inhabited houſe-duty, impoſed by former acts, and more than doubled the window-duty: and additional duties on inhabited houſes, according to the number of windows, were impoſed by 37th Geo. III. c. 105, and other acts.

The 38th Geo. III. c. 40, by which the window and commutation taxes were conſolidated, has extended the window-duty to houſes having only ſix windows.

	£.	s.	d.
Houſes having 6 windows, and of leſs rent than 5*l*. now pay	0	4	6 ann. duty.
6 windows, if the rent is 5*l*.	0	6	0
7 ———	0	14	6
8 ———	1	1	0
9 ———	1	7	0

Houſes, containing ſix, or fewer windows, and exempted, on account of poverty, from church and poor rates, pay no duty.

Conſidering the temptation which theſe taxes hold out, to the lower claſſes, to ſtop up their windows,

windows, it is not aſtoniſhing, that the preſent number of charged and chargeable houſes, though it includes houſes having ſix windows, ſhould be leſs than the returns in 1781, 1759, or 1750.

The preceding Tables furniſh the following reſults:

1. That the baptiſms are to the burials, as . 10 to $8\frac{1}{5}$
2. That the aſſeſſed houſes are to the baptiſms, as 10 to $4\frac{2}{3}$
3. That the baptiſms are to the marriages, as . 1 to 3 nearly
4. That the baptiſms are to the population, as 1 to $27\frac{3}{4}$
5. That the aſſeſſed houſes are to the population, as 1 to $14\frac{1}{2}$
6. That the aſſeſſed houſes are to the marriages, as 78 to 10
7. That the marriages are to the population, as 139 to 1

As the charged, or aſſeſſed, houſes may be ſtated (from Table X.) in round numbers, at 690,000, the baptiſms (according to reſult 2) will be 322,000; which, multiplied by $27\frac{3}{4}$, (according to reſult 4), will yield a population of 8,935,500.

The baptiſms being 322,000, the burials (by reſult 2) will be 264,000:
And the marriages (by reſult 3) 107,000 nearly;
or (by reſult 6) 88,460

The average of theſe 2 numbers, 97,730 marriages.

The proportion of aſſeſſed houſes to population, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (found by reſult 5), gives a population of 10,005,000.

88,460 marriages (found by reſult 6), multiplied by 139 (according to reſult 7), make the population 12,295,940: but the population in Table X. on which reſult 7 is founded, not having been aſcertained by actual enumeration, and being only the population of a few places, I do not offer it as equally correct with the information contained in the other tables. 139 to 1, is, without doubt, too high for the proportion of population to marriages. From accurate obſervations, made on 7 market towns and 54 country pariſhes, about 50 years ago, Dr. Short found the marriages were to the population as 1 to 117.*

It is obſervable, that of country-pariſhes, thoſe inhabited principally by agricultural labourers furniſh the greateſt proportion of baptiſms, and the leaſt of aſſeſſed houſes: but, as in the above tables, very few are pariſhes of this deſcription, the proportion of aſſeſſed houſes to baptiſms (10 to $4\frac{1}{2}$) muſt be higher than the fair average of England. In the Cumberland pariſhes, for

* Price's Obſ. on Rev. Paym. ii. 339.

inſtance

inſtance, the great number of *ſtateſmen*, as they are called, who cultivate their own land, renders the proportion of aſſeſſed houſes very high. Making, therefore, a fair allowance for agricultural labourers, (the moſt numerous claſs in the kingdom), I cannot but think that the annual baptiſms, in England and Wales, muſt, at leaſt, amount to 340,000.

According to reſult 4, the baptiſms are to the population as 1 to 27¾. From Dr. Short's obſervations, above-mentioned, they are as 1 to 29: and from various inquiries, recently made, in Suffolk,* as 1 to 30: the following correct account, formed from actual enumerations, give 1 to 33, as the proportion of baptiſms to population.

* See Young's Agricultural Report, page 286.

TABLE XII.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Years.	Annual Average of Baptiſms.	Population.
Eſſex . . .	Barking . .	1790-4	128$\frac{4}{5}$	4,123
	Weſt Ham .	1790-4	169	5,806
Kent * . .	Beckenham .	1790-4	28$\frac{4}{5}$	1,877
	Foots-Cray .	1790-4	11$\frac{2}{5}$	100
	Bromley . .	1790-4	82$\frac{1}{5}$	2,000
Middleſex	Hayes . . .	1790-3	23$\frac{3}{4}$	707
	Heſton . . .	1790-3	59$\frac{1}{4}$	1,632
	Iſleworth . .	1790-3	137$\frac{1}{4}$	4,190
	Teddington	1780-94	19$\frac{1}{5}$	580
	Twickenham	1790-4	98$\frac{2}{5}$	3,355
Surry . .	Mortlake . .	1784-91	49$\frac{3}{4}$	1,766
	Putney . . .	1780-91	59$\frac{1}{6}$	2,294
	Wandſworth	1780-91	135$\frac{1}{4}$	4,554
			1,002	32,984

Baptiſms to Population, nearly as 1 to 33.

Upon the whole, I believe the *medium* of this table and the Suffolk Report, or 1 to 31$\frac{1}{2}$, to be nearly the general proportion of baptiſms to population. If my conjectures be well-founded, 340,000 baptiſms, multiplied by 31$\frac{1}{2}$, will give 10,710,000, as the number of inhabitants in

* The whole of this Table (excepting the population of the three Kent pariſhes, which will be noticed in a ſubſequent Table) conſiſts of actual enumerations extracted from various parts of Mr. Lyſon's "Environs of London."

England

England and Wales; and, if ſeamen and ſoldiers (who are not included in the accounts of particular pariſhes) be added, the aggregate amount of the population of South Britain will be nearly 11,000,000.

The number of inhabitants in England and Wales being thus aſcertained, the number of houſes, containing them, may be determined with ſufficient accuracy, from the average number of perſons *per* houſe, in different parts of the kingdom.

It appears, from the following accurate enumerations in Mr. Lyſon's work, that, in country pariſhes, round London, the number of inhabitants *per* houſe is $5\frac{3}{4}$.

TABLE

TABLE XIII.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	No. of Houſes.	Population.	
Surry . .	Mortlake	301	1,766	
	Putney	440	2,294	
	Wandſworth . .	690	4,554	
		1431	8,614	or $6\frac{1}{50}$ to a houſe
Middleſex	Hayes	141	707	
	Heſton	281	1,632	
	Iſleworth	712	4,190	
	Teddington . .	118	580	
	Twickenham .	610	3,355	
	Twyford	1	10	
	Part of Hackney	475	2,521	
		2338	12,995	or $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a houſe
Eſſex . .	Barking	752	4,123	
	Weſt Ham . . .	1057	5,806	
		1809	9,929	or $5\frac{1}{4}$ to a houſe
Totals	Surry . .	1431	8,614	
	Middleſex	2338	12,995	
	Eſſex . .	1809	9,929	
		5578	31,538	

General average $5\frac{3}{4}$ perſons to a houſe.

Dr.

Dr. Price, in his laſt treatiſe on the ſubject of population, from accounts of 45,217 houſes and families, containing 231,842 inhabitants, ſeems inclined to allow $5\frac{1}{8}$ to a houſe;* but, as theſe accouuts conſiſt of *families* as well as *houſes*, no ſatisfactory deduction can be made from them, reſpecting the number *per* houſe. Mr. Howlett, from a no leſs extenſive ſurvey, reckons the number *per* houſe at $5\frac{2}{5}$.† That this eſtimate is very moderate, is evinced by the Agricultural Report of the County of Suffolk, in which 7,767 houſes are ſtated to contain 44,416 ſouls, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ *per* houſe.‡ By returns, lately made to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, from the clergy in his lordſhip's dioceſe, it appears, that in 17,864 *families*, there are 95,335 ſouls, or nearly $5\frac{1}{3}$ in a family.

Of theſe returns the following, I believe, may be depended on:

* Price's Obſ. on Rev. Paym. ii. 310.

† Examination of Dr. Price's Eſſay.

‡ Suffolk Report, page 286.

TABLE

TABLE XIV.

PARISH.	Families.	Souls.
Barming	160	313
Trotſcliffe	40	160
Tunbridge	782	3,500
Beckenham	176	1,877
North Cray	24	130
Foots-Cray	20	100
Shipborne	56	325
Southfleet	100	497
Milton	330	1,500
St. Nicholas, Rocheſter	450	3,000
Bromley	358	2,000
	2,496	13,402

Number of inhabitants, *per* family, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$.

It is deſerving of obſervation, that in St. Nicholas's pariſh, Rocheſter, the number of perſons *per* family is $6\frac{1}{2}$. The proportion in London is, probably, not leſs than $6\frac{1}{2}$ *per* houſe; and nearly the ſame in our great manufacturing towns. From an accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of Mancheſter and Salford, made in 1773, it appeared, that there were $6\frac{1}{2}$ perſons to a houſe. It ſeems, therefore, not unreaſonable to infer, that the average number *per* houſe

in our cities, including towns containing above 1,500 ſouls, muſt be about $6\frac{1}{4}$; and in country pariſhes, about 5; and that the average of England and Wales, is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Dr. Beeke has recently ſhewn, from the actual ſtate of the hundred of Deſborough, in Buckinghamſhire, and from other circumſtances, that the population, connected with huſbandry, in England and Wales, (excluding towns containing 1,500 ſouls and upwards), cannot be leſs than 7,000,000.* This agricultural population, at 5 perſons to a houſe, will require 1,400,000 houſes. The population of the towns, taken at 3,710,000,† at $6\frac{1}{4}$ to a houſe, will require 593,600 houſes. It may therefore be concluded, that, as the number of charged and chargeable houſes is 713,803, the number of cottages, inſtead of the number ſtated in Table X. muſt be, at leaſt, 1,200,000; and, that the aggregate number of houſes in England and Wales, including its appendages, Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, muſt exceed 2,000,000.

That the proportion, between aſſeſſed houſes and population, found by reſult 5, is the ſame,

* Letter to a County Member, p. 72.

† See p. 28.

or nearly the ſame in many parts of the kingdom, is evident, from the following table, which contains the population of ſeveral counties, according to ſuch proportion, and likewiſe as ſtated by the Reports drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture.

TABLE XV.

COUNTIES.	Population mentioned in the Agricultural Report.	Aſſeſſed Houſes in each County.		Suppoſed Population, proportioned to Aſſeſſed Houſes, as fourteen one-half to one.
Berks .	115,000	7,249	multiplied by 14½ give	105,110
Durham	150,000	11,533		167,228
Hants. .	200,000	15,741		228,244
Norfolk	220,000	18,007		261,101
Rutland	20,000	1,451		21,039
Stafford	250,000	16,246		235,567

In other counties, no doubt, the proportion varies greatly, according to the ſub-diviſion of property, the nature of tenures, the wealth, occupations of the inhabitants, and many other circumſtances. In the counties of Dorſet, Lancaſter, and Lincoln, I ſhould apprehend the aſſeſſed houſes were leſs, but in Kent and Cumberland (in both which counties there is a numerous yeomanry) more, than two-29ths of the population.

The

The ſtatiſtical accounts of Scotland have, in the moſt authentic manner, determined the exact amount of its population. From them it appears, that the

Number of inhabitants, in 1798, was	1,526,492
Between 1743 and 1755	1,265,380
Increaſe within 50 years	261,112*

The enumeration, between 1743 and 1755, was made by Dr. Webſter, for the purpoſe of obtaining *data*, for forming a ſociety for the benefit of the widows of the clergy. He afterwards drew up a general report, particularizing, 1. The population;—2. The incomes of the clergy;—3. The patrons of livings;—4. The number of fencible men, which he computed at 253,076.

If it were poſſible to add to the above account every native of Scotland ſerving in the navy, army, and other profeſſions, in England, Ireland, or the colonies, I am perſuaded, the exiſting race of North Britons might be ſtated, without ex-

* Statiſtical Account of Scotland, xx. 621, and App. lxxxviii.

aggeration, at 1,600,000 or 1,700,000. The biographer of Robert Burns, the celebrated Ayrſhire Poet, eſtimates the number of abſentees from Scotland at 150,000.*

Ireland furniſhes a more extraordinary inſtance of the progreſs of population.

Sir William Petty, in 1672, ſtated
the number of houſe, at 200,020
And the number of inhabitants, at 1,100,000†

From an account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, which has been mentioned by Dr. Price in the poſtſcript to his Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments,‡ it appears, that, in 1695, when the country had ſcarcely emerged from the horrors of rebellion, the population did not much exceed 1,000,000

* Dr. Currie's Life of Burns, prefixed to the laſt edition of the works of the Poet.

† Political Anatomy, 2d edit. page 8. Sir W. Petty uſes *families*, as ſynonymous with *houſes*.

‡ Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, ii. 341.

Dean

Dean Swift, by a rough calculation, in 1724, made it 1,500,000*

Dr. Duigenan informs us, that a *cenſus*, taken by order of government, in 1732, aſcertained the number of inhabitants to be leſs than . . . . . 2,000,000†

Another writer eſtimated it, from the ſame document, at more than . 2,200,000‡

According to an account, publiſhed annually, at Dublin, in Watſon's Almanack, the houſes in Ireland, in 1754, were 395,439; and, in 1767, they had increaſed to . . . . . 424,046§

I inſert the following Table of the produce of the hearth-tax, at different periods, as it, in a great meaſure, confirms the Table which immediately follows, and is an unequivocal proof of the regular progreſs of population in Ireland.

* Refutation of Dr. Duigenan's Appendix, 1800, p. 4.

† Political State of Ireland, p. 235.

‡ Refutation of Dr. Duigenan's Appendix, p. 5.

§ Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, ii. 341.

TABLE XVII.

Produce of the Tax of 2s. per Hearth, impoſed by 14th and 15th C. II. c. 17, on all Hearths in Ireland, excepting thoſe of Perſons living on Alms, and unable to live by Work.

	£
Average of 5 years, ending with 1687 .	32,416
Average of 3 years, ending with 1732 .	42,457
Average of 3 years, ending with 1762 .	55,189
Average of 7 years, ending with 1777 .	59,868
Produce in the year . . . . . 1778 .	61,646
Produce in the year . . . . . 1779 .	60,617
Average of 5 years, ending with 1781 .	60,648
Produce in the year . . . . . 1781 .	63,820

The following Table exhibits the number of houſes in Ireland, in 1772, 1781, 1787, and 1791.

TABLE

TABLE XVII.

HOUSES.	Statement transmitted by Mr. Beresford to Mr. Howlett. 1772.*		1781.†	From Returns to the House of Commons 1787‡		From Returns to the House of Commons in 1791 §
Under 2 Hearths	375,444	. . . . .	400,783	397,644	. . . . .	483,990
With 2 and 3 Hearths . .	31,785	with 2, 3, 4, and 5, Hearths	43,980	41,197	With 2 or more Hearths	67,663
With 4, 5, and 6 Hearths .	13,273					
With 7, 8, and 9 Hearths	6,738					
With 10, 11, & 12 Hearths	1,672	with more than 5 Hearths	15,098	12,318	No. of Hearths unascertained.	15,025
With 13 to 20 Hearths . .	685				New Houses	21,868
Above 20 Hearths	162					
	429,759		459,861	451,159		588,546
		Houses exempted	17,741	23,075		112,556
			477,602	474,234		701,102

* See Howlett's Eſſay on the Population of Ireland, p. 20. † Ibid. p. 13. ‡ Obſ. on Rev. Paym. ii. 342.
§ Account preſented to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Buſhe, 22d of March, 1792.

It ſeems evident, from a compariſon of the 2d and 3d columns, that paupers' houſes were omitted in the account ſent to Mr. Howlett; and, I am perſuaded, that, even in the return of 1787, their number is as inaccurate as that of Engliſh cottages in the returns of the Tax-Office; for, in the return of 1791, the number of houſes exempted, or paupers' houſes, is five times as great as the correſponding article in the return of 1787.

I have very great doubts of the accuracy of that part of the return of 1791, which relates to houſes having only one hearth. The progreſs from 1772 to 1787, is ſuch, as might naturally be expected; but it is not eaſy to conceive how 86,346 houſes with one hearth, and 51,041 other dwellings, making altogether 137,387, (a number ſufficient to contain above 750,000 perſons, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ *per* houſe), could have been added to the number of houſes exiſting in Ireland, in 1787, excluſive of thoſe inhabited by paupers. Had not the return of 1791 been publiſhed, with every mark of accuracy and authenticity, I ſhould have concluded, from previous accounts, that the number of houſes in Ireland, at the preſent time, allowing for a fair increaſe ſince 1787,

1787, muſt be leſs than 600,000, and the number of inhabitants leſs than 3,500,000.

If the return of 1791 be correct, (and, till it is proved to be otherwiſe, we muſt conſider it as ſuch), the population of Ireland, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ perſons to a houſe, according to Dr. Beaufort's reaſonable allowance, will be 3,856,061 ;* and, after a fair deduction for the loſs, which the ſiſter country has lately ſuſtained, from civil war and emigration, her people may be reckoned, in round numbers, at 3,800,000.

I cannot conclude this account of the population of Ireland, without expreſſing an opinion, with Mr. Douglas,† that the common eſtimates of the progreſſive increaſe of population, in Ireland and Scotland, during the preſent century, are erroneous; that the numbers in Ireland have, of late, been greatly exaggerated; and thoſe in Scotland much under-rated. I believe that an actual enumeration would prove the population of the former to be leſs than 4,000,000, and of the latter to be nearly, if not quite, 2,000,000. That the actual reſident population,

* Memoir of a Map of Ireland, page 142.

† Now Lord Glenbervie. Speech on the Union with Ireland, page 112.

in Scotland, has not increaſed in an equal ratio with that of Ireland, during the preſent century, I readily admit: but, this circumſtance is eaſily explained, without derogating from the benefits ariſing to Scotland from her Union with England; benefits, which are now diſtinctly felt, and generally acknowledged. "By the articles "of the Union, the barrier was broken down "which divided the two Britiſh nations, and "knowledge and poverty poured the adventu-"rous natives of the North over the fertile "plains of England, and, more eſpecially over "the colonies which ſhe had ſettled in the Eaſt "and in the Weſt. The ſtream of population "continues to flow from the North to the South; "for the cauſes that originally impelled it con-"tinue to operate; and the richer country is "conſtantly invigorated by the acceſſion of an "informed, and hardy, race of men, educated "in poverty, and prepared for hardſhip and "danger, patient of labour, and prodigal of "life." *

In forming eſtimates of our aggregate population from partial enumerations, taken within

* Dr. Currie's Life of Burns, p. 7.

the

the laſt ſeven years, we ſhould add to the account a conſiderable portion of thoſe claſſes, which may properly be ſaid to belong to the whole, and not to any particular part, of the Britiſh empire; the army, navy, and militia, the crews of regiſtered veſſels, ſeamen employed in the Iriſh coaſting trade and fiſheries, and in the Britiſh fiſheries, in veſſels not decked, or in decked veſſels of leſs than 15 tons.

Of the numbers in theſe different claſſes, a tolerable idea may be formed from the following ſtatement, which I am perſuaded is not exaggerated.

TABLE XVIII.

Forces in Great Britain, Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney.

Regular cavalry and waggon-corps	20,766
Regular infantry	31,663
Invalids	5,797
Garriſons	302
Militia of South Britain	39,404
Ditto of North Britain	6,026
Corps of miners	633
Fencible infantry	8,775
Military force in Gt. Britain	113,366

Forces in Ireland.

Regular cavalry . . .	3,900	
Regular infantry . . .	9,500	
Fencible infantry . .	19,700	
Militia of Ireland . .	22,000	
———Military force in Ireland		55,100

Forces in the Plantations, Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales.

Regular cavalry . . .	2,815	
Regular infantry . . .	62,712	
———Military force in Mediterranean, &c .		65,527

Forces in the Eaſt Indies.

King's infantry . . .	14,239	
King's cavalry . . .	1,885	
Company's European infantry and artillery .	5,063	
Native cavalry . . .	4,843	
Native infantry . . .	81,079	
(Excluſive of about 3,000 volunteers and militia) ———Military force in Eaſt Indies		107,109
The corps of artillery (of which detachments are ſerving in all parts of the world) about		6,000
Foreign corps in the ſervice of Great Britain . .		17,976
Black corps in the Weſt Indies, about		5,000
The returns of volunteer corps, in Great Britain, were 140,000; their effective ſtrength may be ſtated at 80,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry		100,000
The Iriſh yeomanry and volunteers, effective ſtrength, not leſs than		20,000
Total		490,078

To this liſt may be added ſea-fencibles, Eaſt and Weſt India militia, and other corps of various deſcriptions, making the aggregate of military force, now embodied for the defence of the Britiſh Empire (excluſive of the navy) more than 500,000

The

	Seamen.
The number of ſeamen and marines, voted for the navy, this year, is	125,000
Men and boys employed in veſſels belonging to different ports of the Britiſh Empire, of whom, however, a conſiderable number are foreigners *	130,000
It is not eaſy to aſcertain how many perſons, beſides ſeamen belonging to regiſtered veſſels, are employed in the Britiſh and Iriſh fiſheries, but their number is certainly very conſiderable: the herring fiſhery, in the Forth, laſt year, I am credibly informed, employed above 300 veſſels, and probably more than	3,000
From a report of a committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the Britiſh fiſheries, made in June, 1800, it appears that, of the fiſheries in Scotland, the Buſs fiſhery employed 300 buſſes of 50 tons each (equal to 15,000 tons) and	3,366
The boat fiſhery	2,400
Liverpool, 61 ſmacks	437
Iſle of Man { herring fiſhery, 80 boats, 880 men / mackarel . . . 45 . . . 450 . . } .	1,330

* That our merchant-ſhips, notwithſtanding the number of ſeamen required for the navy, are ſtill well ſupplied with crews, the following account (laid before the Houſe of Commons ſix months ago) affords very ſatisfactory proof.

On the 30th of September in	Veſſels belonging to Britiſh Ports.	Tonnage.	Men & Boys uſually employed.
1789	14,310	1,395,172	108,962
1790	15,015	1,460,823	112,556
1791	15,647	1,511,401	117,113
1792	16,079	1,540,145	118,286
1793	16,329	1,564,520	118,952
1794	16,806	1,589,758	119,629
1795	16,728	1,574,451	116,467
1796	17,069	1,519,278	120,979
1797	16,903	1,614,996	124,394
1798	17,295	1,666,481	129,546
1799*	16,902	1,693,253	128,083

* The returns from many ports not being received, this year is not complete.

A re-

A regiſter, ſtating the tonnage of boats of burden, on rivers and canals, and of the men actually employed in navigating them, would enable us to add to the above liſt. Without ſuch documents, any attempt to aſcertain our population on rivers and canals muſt be mere conjecture: that it is not inconſiderable, may be preſumed from this circumſtance, that, near the metropolis alone, 3,436 craft, and 3,000 wherries, employ about 10,000 boatmen and boys; and that, excluſive of the buſineſs which they tranſact, there are 800,000 tons, of different commodities, carried up and down the river every year.*

The aggregate population of Great Britain and Ireland will, therefore, be

England and Wales, about . . .	10,710,000
Scotland, at leaſt	1,500,000
Ireland	3,800,000
Maritime and military population, excluſive of Indian and foreign corps,	500,000
Total population of the Britiſh Iſles,	16,510,000

* Colquhoun's Police of the River Thames, p. 16 and 498.

Without

Without meaning to conſider the ſubject "too curiouſly," I ſhall proceed to inquire, whether England and Wales have experienced an equal increaſe in the number of their inhabitants with that which, it appears, has taken place in the courſe of the preſent century, both in Scotland and Ireland; but, as no actual enumerations of the people have been made, during this period, and as an actual enumeration, if it were now made, would itſelf, alone, furniſh no proof whether our population was progreſſive, retrograde, or ſtationary, we muſt be ſatisfied with rational inferences, drawn from the pariſh regiſters of different periods. An appeal to them will (as Lord Hale expreſſes it) "give a greater demonſtration of the increaſe of mankind than a hundred national arguments." Such arguments, indeed, as may very properly be called *national*, might be drawn from the proſperous circumſtances of England, ſince the Revolution; and would ſatisfy us in believing, that an increaſe of induſtry, wealth, produce, and conſumption, muſt neceſſarily be attended with an increaſe in the number of conſumers. But, as this is not the beſt evidence which the caſe admits, our attention ſhould be directed to compariſons of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, at different periods; ſources of information, which

are allowed to be of peculiar importance * for the elucidation of this queſtion.

That our numbers have increaſed, ſince his majeſty aſcended the throne, there can, now, be little doubt. Our towns are confeſſedly larger, and more populous, than they were forty years ago; but, even in this enlightened age, there are political economiſts, who gravely lament, that great cities are inimical to the multiplication of the ſpecies; that a devouring metropolis drains the country of its inhabitants; that the conſolidation of ſmall farms leſſens the number of cultivators; and that, though trade and manufactures may flouriſh, the hardy ſtock of independant yeomen, and induſtrious peaſants, decays. Such complaints, to ſay the leaſt of them, are unwarrantable, if not miſchievous.

"Deſerted villages" in Great Britain are now only to be found in the fictions of poetry. The reſult of theſe inquiries, I am perſuaded, will prove (as far as indirect evidence can prove) that our agricultural pariſhes are better ſtocked than they were 100 years ago, when induſtry had

* Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments; ii. 319.

not

not purged the country of its ſuperfluous mouths, and the viſionary evils aſcribed to the exiſtence of commercial and agricultural capitaliſt did not exiſt.

From an account, which Sir John Call laid before the Board of Agriculture, in 1798,* drawn up from returns from 28 agricultural pariſhes, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, it appeared, that the baptiſms in the eſtabliſhed church

During the preceding 10 years, amounted to 6,956

And the burials, including all deſcriptions of ſectaries, to 4,645

Leaving an exceſs of baptiſms equal to one-third of their number 2,311

In order to aſcertain whether an increaſe in the ſame ratio had taken place throughout England, Sir John Call determined to procure extracts from the regiſters of four diſperſed and diſtant pariſhes in every county; and with this

* Communications to the Board of Agriculture, ii. 479.

view he prepared a general form, for ſtating the annual baptiſms and burials, which he ſent with circular letters, explaining his motives to ſome of the country members, and to other gentlemen, reſiding in the ſeveral counties. Middleſex was omitted, its increaſed and increaſing population being indiſputable. In 50 of the remaining 51 counties, 200 returns were obtained from pariſhes, whoſe inhabitants were, in general, permanently reſident, and not drawn together from other places, to carry on any manufacture, or other particular object.

. . . . . .

The following ſummary, ſhews the general reſult of this inquiry: and it may not be unimportant to remark that it coincides with the returns from the 28 pariſhes, in Cornwall and Devon:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total of baptiſms, in 200 pariſhes, for 10 years, ending 31ſt Dec. 1797	37,661	35,974	73,635
Total of burials in ditto, for ditto	24,852	25,290	50,142
Exceſs of baptiſms . .	12,809	10,684	23,493

From

From this abſtract it appears that there are about 19 males born for 18 females.

One objection to this mode of attempting to prove an increaſe in the population, Sir John Call thus endeavours to obviate: it might be urged (he ſays) "that great numbers of males have died, been killed, or loſt, by land or ſea, in the ſervice of their country." To aſcertain what that contingent might be, he had recourſe to the totals of baptiſms, from which it appeared, that the number of males baptized exceeded that of females, by 1687, and that the number of females buried was more than the males, by 438: theſe two ſums, added together, amount to 2125, or about 1 in 11 of the apparent increaſe; an allowance probably ſufficient to cover the loſs of males, by war, commerce, emigration, and colonization.

It appears from the following returns, which I have lately received, in anſwer to a circular letter ſent to the miniſters of above 200 pariſhes, that our agricultural population has increaſed, and is increaſing. Four pariſhes were originally applied to in each county in England, and two in each county in Wales; but ſeveral unſatisfactory

returns having been made, from places where the regiſters were imperfect, or wholly deſtroyed, freſh pariſhes were applied to. Satisfactory returns have been obtained from 114 pariſhes; and, with regard to their circumſtances, it may be proper to obſerve, that they are principally, if not altogether, agricultural; that the increaſe of their inhabitants is not owing to their being favoured by commerce or manufactures; and that they are, moſtly, at a diſtance from high roads, rivers, canals, and great towns. The ready and obliging manner in which information on this ſubject has been communicated by the clergy to an individual, perſonally unknown to them, and from whom no application was made before the 21ſt of laſt October, would furniſh proofs (if proofs were wanting) of their diſpoſition to facilitate the progreſs of ſtatiſtical inquiries.

TABLE

TABLE XIX.

An Abſtract of Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages, in Agricultural Pariſhes, in England and Wales, at different Periods, containing (in Four Lines of Figures, placed oppoſite to their reſpective Pariſhes) the Baptiſms, Burials, and Marriages of ſuch Pariſh, in the following Order, except in a few Inſtances, noted in the Margin.

1ſt line, 10 years, from 1688 to 1697, both inclusive.
2d —— 10 —— —— 1788 — 1797, ——————
3d —— 6 —— —— 1788 — 1793, ——————
4th —— 6 —— —— 1793 — 1799, ——————

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Bedford	1 Colmſworth . . .	30	34	64	17	15	32	6	6 years, 1692 to 1697
		18	21	39	16	11	27	18	6 years, 1792 to 1797
		20	19	39	15	15	30	18	
		26	25	51	21	11	32	20	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Bedford	2 Clifton	38	53	91	28	34	62	18	
		51	53	104	38	35	73	31	
		27	30	57	20	19	39	18	
		33	31	64	22	19	41	17	
	3 Toddington . . .	122	108	230	75	81	156	25	At the close of the last century, Toddington had a well-frequented market: it has been discontinued about 80 years.
		211	178	389	120	114	234	64	
		118	121	239	60	57	117	41	
		136	95	231	94	86	180	44	
Berks	4 Lamborn	219	191	410	131	137	268	28	
		292	318	610	205	223	428	137	
		181	192	373	130	124	254	80	
		196	186	382	112	133	245	92	
	5 White Waltham	63	60	123	44	43	87	31	
		112	112	224	85	98	183	51	
		66	79	145	39	56	95	30	
		56	51	107	57	58	115	31	
Bucks	6 Bradwell	22	26	48	18	22	40	6	

	66	79	145	39	56	95	30	
	56	51	107	57	58	115	31	
Bucks	6 Bradwell	22	26	48	18	22	40	6	
		27	24	51	30	22	52	26	
		12	16	28	16	13	29	18	
		19	14	33	18	14	32	15	
	7 Hampden	25	16	41	18	23	41	11	
		58	44	102	33	33	66	12	
		38	24	62	15	21	36	9	
		30	38	68	21	19	40	7	
	8 Fullmer	26	17	43	22	19	41	34	
		41	49	90	28	17	45	19	
		22	33	55	12	11	23	12	
		34	30	64	21	15	36	12	
Cambridge . .	9 Chatteris	123	102	225	147	102	249	51	
		319	328	647	266	242	518	206	
		198	171	369	171	131	302	136	
		201	221	422	146	166	312	119	
	10 Foulmire	34	49	83	37	34	71	16	This parish is full of Dissenters, many of them Anabaptists; whose names are omitted in the baptisms, and, if they die before the age of maturity, they are omitted in the burials.
		49	38	87	40	38	78	46	
		31	18	49	22	28	50	24	
		29	36	65	22	16	38	32	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS. Males	Females	Total	BURIALS. Males	Females	Total	Marriages	REMARKS.
Cambridge . .	11 Stretchworth .	37	31	68	25	28	53	7	
		54	49	103	40	38	78	15	
		33	39	72	22	20	42	8	
		37	33	70	23	23	46	11	
	12 Whittlesea . . .	208	152	360	157	134	291	98	3 years, 1695 to 1697
		267	217	484	200	195	395	138	3 years, 1795 to 1797
		418	447	865	346	396	742	231	
		558	460	1018	399	391	790	239	
Chester	13 Astbury	300	291	591	202	305	507	88	5 years, 1693 to 1697
		483	473	956	338	485	823	293	5 years, 1793 to 1797
	14 Woodchurch . .	89	83	172	81	96	177	28	
		106	114	220	72	79	151	40	
		67	73	140	39	51	90	22	
		57	61	118	44	41	85	30	
Cornwall . . .	15 Kilkhampton .	69	74	143	71	71	142	23	

		57	61	118	44	41	85	30	

Cornwall . . .	15 Kilkhampton .	69	74	143	71	71	142	27	
		111	113	224	65	54	119	45	
		64	68	132	38	32	70	27	
		81	70	151	36	33	69	33	
	16 Padstow	126	119	245	115	113	228	45	
		196	183	379	101	121	222	104	
		108	121	229	67	68	135	60	
		125	90	215	80	77	157	58	
	17 St. Stephen's . .	113	96	209	109	151	260	71	
		152	142	294	224	197	421	137	
		98	89	187	119	116	235	78	
		84	82	166	166	134	300	91	
Cumberland .	18 Beaumont . . .	11	11	22	3	6	9	7	3 years, 1695 to 1697
		12	11	23	9	4	13	4	3 years, 1795 to 1797
		16	29	45	11	12	23	11	
		23	24	47	14	7	21	5	
	19 Millom	99	94	193	70	70	140	31	The baptisms of 1689 being wanting, the average of the remaining 9 years is added.
		102	80	191	53	40	93	65	
		61	56	117	30	22	52	45	
		63	45	108	41	25	66	29	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Cumberland .	20 Kirklington . .	89	95	184	13	8	21	4	
		231	200	431	78	96	174	83	
		139	138	277	52	54	106	54	
		128	107	235	48	56	104	47	
	21 Wigton	180	204	384	138	143	281	119	
		396	330	726	238	308	546	208	
		226	184	410	136	174	310	116	
		266	229	495	167	206	373	122	
Derby	22 Gloſſop	59	58	117	87	86	173	49	6 years, 1692 to 1697
		160	168	328	127	164	291	372	6 years, 1792 to 1797
		165	163	328	142	159	301	370	The ſexes not being diſtinguiſhed in the laſt century, arranged as in Cheſhunt.
		188	187	375	134	154	288	382	
	23 Chapel in Frith	116	117	233	196	214	410	41	
		390	345	735	269	284	553	198	
		228	190	418	158	177	335	118	
		247	221	468	163	159	322	102	

		247	221	468	163	159	322	102	
Devon	24 Bampton	157	171	328	194	197	391	64	
		173	177	350	105	106	201	95	
		112	105	217	55	56	111	62	
		93	101	194	65	71	136	48	
	25 Comb-Martin .	123	127	250	123	112	235	58	
		108	101	209	67	69	136	53	
		63	61	124	38	40	78	36	
		76	67	143	44	39	83	31	
Dorſet	26 Bradford-Abbas	28	31	59	40	48	88	17	
		80	75	155	48	60	108	30	
		49	51	100	25	40	65	20	
		39	35	74	32	27	59	14	
	27 Burton Bradſtock	56	58	114	39	23	62	18	The diſproportion between males and females in the burials is owing to the ſituation of this pariſh, which encourages a ſeafaring life.
		85	81	166	31	50	81	36	
		53	56	109	14	22	36	21	
		45	50	95	24	37	61	30	
	28 Swanage	60	56	116	36	45	81	24	7 years, 1691 to 1697
		152	151	303	64	85	149	65	7 years, 1791 to 1797
		124	111	235	46	75	121	46	5 years, 1789 to 1793
		90	105	195	55	49	104	46	5 years, 1794 to 1798

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Durham....	29 Dalton	54	45	99	34	28	62	23	
		29	31	60	18	16	34	19	
		20	20	40	10	13	23	13	
		14	17	31	8	6	14	12	
	30 Norham.....	248	239	487	169	157	326	142	
		83	82	165	187	203	390	27	
		49	51	100	99	112	211	18	
		57	49	106	111	127	238	14	
	31 Norton	90	64	154	92	76	168	74	
		121	130	251	108	140	248	68	
		69	84	153	63	80	143	47	
		73	74	147	70	94	164	35	
	32 Whitburn ...	74	65	139	47	62	109	39	
		99	85	184	94	86	180	54	
		60	57	117	47	62	109	35	
		68	45	113	60	39	99	32	

		68	45	113	60	39	99	32

Eſſex	33 Writtle	112	129	241	—	—	—	80
		288	265	553	160	143	303	108
		172	157	329	96	92	188	68
		165	166	331	105	76	181	68
Glouceſter . .	34 Marſhfield . . .	155	135	290	147	149	296	54
		176	187	363	129	125	254	96
		104	112	216	76	76	152	65
		111	115	226	74	72	146	41
Hants	35 Biſhops Waltham	179	193	372	147	128	275	57
		304	252	556	173	156	329	100
		181	145	326	99	91	190	66
		180	163	343	116	97	213	54
	36 Fordingbridge .	240	220	460	182	174	356	59
		372	335	707	162	199	361	168
		219	198	417	71	84	155	114
		221	201	422	146	161	307	95
	37 Kingſclere . . .	269	214	483	156	134	290	—
		383	360	743	221	246	466	141
		230	206	436	128	155	283	80
		232	227	459	133	89	222	89

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS. Males	Females	Total	BURIALS. Males	Females	Total	Marriages	REMARKS.
Hereford . . .	38 Bramyard	257	223	480	205	190	395	150	
		429	373	802	233	211	444	149	
		279	218	497	132	135	267	105	
		228	240	468	149	124	273	63	
	39 Hope-Manſell .	35	38	73	21	14	35	8	
		17	26	43	14	14	28	15	
		11	16	27	7	7	14	12	
		9	15	24	11	10	21	6	
Herts	40 Berkhamſtead .	89	91	180	136	125	261	52	The regiſter of burials, in 1688 and 1689, being wanting, 26, the average burials, for the next 8 years, have been added to the males, and the ſame number to the females, to make up the burials for 10 years.
		241	237	478	184	200	384	127	
		150	147	297	107	114	221	79	
		135	122	257	114	110	224	74	
	41 Cheſhunt	276	290	566	343	325	668	75	The ſexes not being always noticed in the regiſter of the laſt century, in ſuch omiſſions, the entries have been made, male and female, alternately.
		440	442	882	373	362	735	193	
		275	265	540	237	224	461	135	
		244	266	510	199	209	408	86	

Herts	42 Biſhops Stortford	262	259	521	186	180	366	115	
		323	293	616	281	250	531	151	
		186	174	360	181	151	332	92	
		194	185	379	158	156	314	88	
	43 Hemel-Hemſted	206	190	396	195	194	389	88	
		373	373	746	301	250	551	182	
		219	205	424	187	161	348	113	
		251	239	490	169	137	306	120	
Huntingdon .	44 Fenſtanton . . .	54	59	113	77	81	158	101	
		105	111	216	65	79	144	61	
		70	68	138	41	42	83	35	
		56	59	115	35	55	90	34	
	45 Great Paxton and Toſeland . . .	35	31	66	37	33	70	31	
		60	71	131	30	24	54	33	
		37	48	85	22	20	42	11	
		29	35	64	19	13	32	30	
	46 Little Paxton .	21	19	40	20	19	39	10	
		20	38	58	21	18	39	17	
		13	20	33	9	9	18	10	
		14	27	41	16	10	26	13	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Kent	47 Minſter	73	80	153	76	59	135	48	
		121	118	239	79	74	153	63	
		82	80	162	48	41	89	41	
		70	66	136	43	42	85	32	
Lancaſter ..	48 Halſall	111	92	203	113	91	204	26	
		134	159	293	142	145	287	72	
		79	98	177	78	83	161	41	
		84	88	172	87	81	168	47	
	49 Kirkham	399	421	820	595	570	1165	134	There are above 200 Roman Catholic families in this pariſh: their burials are inſerted in the regiſter; but not their baptiſms.
		736	683	1419	608	658	1266	420	
		432	420	852	384	403	787	238	
		485	396	881	358	391	749	281	
	50 Ulverſton	163	155	318	201	238	439	114	A Diſſenters chapel having been opened, within the laſt 30 years, about 10 of their baptiſms, and a few Quakers, may have been omitted.
		475	448	923	248	299	547	210	
		288	257	545	141	181	322	129	
		288	278	566	154	170	324	124	

Leiceſter . . .	51 Kegworth . . .	82	73	155	66	74	140	24	
		237	203	440	120	120	240	104	
		125	120	245	88	74	162	66	
		148	129	277	60	70	130	64	
	52 MarketBoſworth	156	165	321	100	94	194	45	
		158	222	380	167	153	320	170	
		167	125	292	112	99	211	90	
		137	153	290	84	83	167	109	
Lincoln	53 Skidbrook-cum-	41	26	67	—	—	—	21	
	Saltfleet	26	25	51	23	24	47	30	
		27	14	41	19	14	33	20	
		18	21	39	6	12	18	18	
	54 Wainfleet . . .	51	71	122	36	44	80	46	The year 1690 being wanting, the average of the remaining 9 years is added.
		83	91	174	43	46	89	39	
		49	49	98	31	28	59	24	
		51	58	109	18	30	48	29	
	55 Wintringham .	63	67	130	50	46	96	27	
		118	90	208	60	64	124	66	
		62	57	119	37	39	76	30	
		85	58	143	36	34	70	52	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS. Males	Females	Total	BURIALS. Males	Females	Total	Marriages	REMARKS.
Middlesex ..	56 Hadley	63	53	116	118	75	193	11	
		141	127	268	56	62	118	34	
		73	86	159	22	28	50	17	
		98	68	166	56	52	108	26	
	57 Hillingdon ...	140	146	286	157	178	335	72	The marriage regiſter imperfect, in 1694, and 95.
		240	236	476	269	234	503	231	
		137	132	269	146	149	295	129	
		151	150	301	165	131	294	148	
	58 Uxbridge	172	156	328	200	172	372	——	The burials, in 1690, 91, and 92, being wanting, 110 (37 being the average of the remaining 7 years) have been added; half to males, and half to females.
		325	326	651	228	204	432	——	
		206	200	406	121	123	244	——	
		190	196	386	151	120	271	——	
	59 South Mimms .	169	141	310	148	142	290	167	The incumbent is ſaid to have performed the marriage ceremony, in 1694, 95, and 96, for a very ſmall fee. This accounts for the number of marriages (101) ſolemnized in thoſe years.
		171	172	343	203	161	364	92	
		98	99	197	114	104	218	63	
		109	110	219	125	90	215	45	

		109	110	219	125	90	215	43	(illegible)

Middlesex . .	60 Sunbury	83	69	152	75	57	132	21	
		200	206	406	144	139	283	59	
		117	123	240	85	73	168	35	
		132	123	255	93	104	197	38	
Monmouth . .	61 Abergavenny .	379	305	624	220	220	440	38	The deficiency of the years 1689, 90, and 91, supplied as in Uxbridge.
		310	300	610	277	338	615	202	
		182	180	362	162	169	331	121	
		189	185	374	165	165	330	116	
Norfolk	62 Aylsham	95	100	195	60	64	124	——	6 years, 1692 to 1697
		138	121	259	99	80	179	83	6 years, 1792 to 1797
		135	132	267	88	101	189	86	
		149	122	271	99	84	183	78	
	63 Snettisham . . .	67	67	134	56	64	120	33	
		118	130	248	61	77	138	53	
		67	65	132	39	40	79	31	
		84	93	177	50	49	99	30	
	64 Watton	84	94	178	81	81	162	56	
		77	92	169	52	75	127	42	
		42	55	97	27	43	70	30	
		55	53	108	43	45	88	20	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Northampton	65 Cliffe-Regis . .	133	134	267	103	99	202	24	
		172	163	335	111	141	252	86	
		109	104	213	58	84	142	56	
		93	104	197	79	81	160	44	
Oxford	66 Bampton	216	176	411	140	134	274	——	The year 1694 being wanting, the average of the remaining 9 years is added.
		251	202	453	156	103	259	95	
		154	133	287	102	95	197	52	
		152	125	277	82	94	186	60	
	67 Bicester	221	218	439	166	206	372	48	
		311	313	624	190	221	411	155	
		192	176	368	127	126	253	92	
		182	215	397	117	149	266	91	
	68 Watlington . .	192	156	348	130	148	278	48	
		164	164	328	108	97	205	66	
		95	95	190	56	59	115	39	
		112	114	226	59	61	120	44	

Salop	69 Cleobury Mortimer	159	159	318	115	122	237	22	
		207	189	396	136	150	286	97	
		123	107	230	84	95	179	61	
		117	121	238	78	76	154	55	
	70 Hodnet	130	119	249	115	108	223	34	
		205	174	379	130	135	265	106	
		117	109	226	80	83	163	65	
		122	108	230	66	66	132	66	
	71 Winstanton ...	74	65	139	62	52	114	21	
		102	102	204	51	43	94	——	
		63	65	128	32	32	64	——	
		62	57	119	23	24	47	3	
Stafford	72 Abbots-Bromley	171	188	359	122	139	261	58	
		201	183	384	134	134	268	90	
		119	104	223	71	87	158	53	
		122	126	248	88	71	159	52	
	73 Swinerton ...	41	39	80	25	32	57	6	6 years, 1692 to 1697
		56	62	118	28	28	56	23	6 years, 1792 to 1797
		53	63	116	28	29	57	22	
		58	63	121	33	36	69	20	

COUNTY.		PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Stafford	74	Walsall	730	608	1338				220	
			1984	1865	3849	1597	1551	3148	758	
			1288	1141	2429	955	962	1917	481	
			1068	1052	2120	848	805	1653	404	
	75	Wednesbury ..	218	217	435	184	135	319	75	
			894	848	1742	519	459	1078	207	
			520	502	1022	317	292	609	160	
			572	501	1073	331	293	624	73	
Suffolk	76	Bildeston	121	103	224	94	83	177	33	
			86	78	164	63	71	134	42	
			51	44	95	37	44	81	23	
			49	53	102	35	40	75	29	
	77	Mildenhall ...	363	308	671	263	269	532	126	
			309	330	639	161	233	394	178	
			181	211	392	90	129	219	100	
			201	179	380	109	139	248	121	

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Suffolk	78 Orford	58	82	140	78	57	135	17
		118	106	224	82	89	171	72
		64	52	116	47	58	105	47
		81	74	155	60	53	113	39
Surry	79 Godalming...	227	200	427	229	235	464	115
		448	454	902	295	301	596	167
		261	271	532	166	176	342	122
		278	262	540	190	175	365	75
	80 Malden	23	21	44	12	14	26	7
		61	51	112	29	13	42	24
		36	26	62	16	6	22	17
		32	36	68	17	9	26	14
	81 Cheffington, chapel of eaſe to Malden ..	32	13	45	24	10	34	2
		45	50	95	26	25	51	22
		31	28	59	12	13	25	11
		25	29	54	17	15	32	16
	82 Reigate	241	254	495	274	259	533	86
		323	332	655	226	246	472	127
		208	195	403	132	134	266	74
		174	190	364	153	153	306	82

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Surry	83 Weybridge...	53	73	126	74	67	141	20	
		102	128	236	76	92	168	23	
		69	76	145	50	52	102	15	
		67	76	143	44	56	100	16	
Suſſex	84 Angmering...	68	62	130	70	53	123	23	
		126	118	244	53	57	110	40	
		73	72	145	39	34	73	24	
		81	81	162	33	36	69	26	
	85 Rottingdean ..	20	17	37	11	11	22	14	
		92	99	191	57	55	112	34	
		58	52	110	30	30	60	24	
		51	69	120	35	26	61	16	
	86 Selſey	60	39	99	52	43	95	35	
		79	65	144	41	31	72	40	
		43	38	81	24	21	45	18	
		47	48	95	27	15	42	31	

Warwick . . .	87 Bitford	129	132	261	72	80	152	27	
		171	144	315	83	70	153	43	
		110	84	194	53	37	90	29	
		93	88	181	44	146	90	20	
	88 Coleſhill	172	164	336	—	—	259	28	
		218	238	456	186	181	367	98	
		132	141	273	110	99	209	63	
		145	143	288	104	119	23	—	
	89 Shipſton	174	163	337	117	126	243	30	The decreaſe, ſince the laſt century, is probably owing to a conſiderable manufactory having been removed to Banbury, about 40 years ago.
		161	141	302	123	126	249	78	
		97	86	183	72	72	144	51	
		100	85	185	69	70	139	50	
	90 Southam	63	75	138	58	60	118	41	
		127	137	264	98	96	194	63	
		85	90	175	54	53	107	42	
		59	69	128	58	61	119	42	
Weſtmorland	91 Ambleſide	58	73	128	38	58	96	19	
		79	77	156	51	60	111	23	
		41	45	86	28	35	63	18	
		62	52	114	34	31	65	9	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BURIALS			BAPTISMS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Weſtmorland	92 Croſby-Garrett	33	30	63	31	19	50	19	
		33	22	55	25	28	53	22	
		15	14	29	19	12	31	11	
		27	14	41	13	21	34	13	
	93 Haverſham . . .	162	170	332	176	185	361	63	The years 1688, 89, 90, and 91, being wanted, 1698, 99, 1700, and 1701, are ſubſtituted.
		241	315	556	196	216	412	148	
		155	179	334	104	128	232	91	
		140	204	344	126	132	258	78	
Wilts	94 Alboarn, ...	147	143	290	113	91	204	35	
		211	210	421	134	114	248	111	
		122	112	234	73	56	129	55	
		145	146	291	83	83	166	74	
	95 Mere	314	271	585	219	266	485	33	
		314	323	637	203	221	424	132	
		198	193	391	125	120	245	84	
		171	193	364	120	144	264	69	

Worceſter ..	96 Bayton	35	38	73	25	28	53	17
		67	61	138	49	29	69	15
		43	39	82	30	11	41	9
		32	32	64	24	14	38	10
	97 Broadway	90	114	204	66	85	151	23
		187	173	360	125	126	251	89
		110	108	218	74	76	150	54
		112	108	220	72	82	154	47
	98 Kings-Norton .	181	213	394	151	145	296	74
		272	232	504	239	205	444	144
		155	124	279	140	115	255	98
		157	158	315	139	137	276	67
York ..... North Riding	99 Maſham	239	226	465	213	203	416	93
		291	273	565	162	178	340	141
		161	156	317	93	96	189	78
		185	199	384	101	118	219	100
East Riding ..	100 Howden	342	363	705	367	439	806	266
		395	353	748	338	332	670	282
		223	211	434	190	215	405	175
		284	235	519	210	185	395	173

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
East Riding .	101 NorthGrimston	21	12	33	17	12	29	5
		12	17	29	19	11	21	6
		7	13	20	6	6	12	5
		12	9	21	7	8	15	6
	102 Patrington ..	100	92	192	81	86	167	31
		160	158	318	122	119	241	56
		98	97	195	78	75	153	38
		98	103	201	66	66	132	30
West Riding.	103 Armthorp ...	21	27	48	24	27	51	89
		46	33	79	23	16	39	15
		29	15	44	16	10	26	12
		27	27	54	11	11	22	6
	104 Dent	211	208	419	199	197	396	106
		223	210	433	195	219	444	96
		143	129	272	115	116	231	57
		135	131	266	99	137	236	66

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West Riding.	105 Heptonſtall . .	———	———	1169	———	———	917	392	In the firſt period the ſexes are not diſtinguiſhed.
		1681	1544	3225	1049	1152	2201	899	
		1003	913	1916	619	635	1254	565	
		997	912	1909	621	743	1364	502	
North Wales.	106 Beaumaris . . .	128	111	239	132	126	258	37	
Angleſea . . .		234	267	501	156	171	327	102	
		151	172	323	91	111	202	67	
		126	128	254	92	91	183	59	
Carnarvon . .	107 Caerhun	64	62	126	65	47	112	24	
		84	71	155	64	57	121	55	
		57	38	95	35	33	68	29	
		37	51	88	41	38	79	35	
	108 Llanbedr . . .	46	52	98	53	55	108	17	The burials of 4 years are wanting.
		114	96	210	64	53	117	37	
		67	65	132	43	33	76	23	
		67	54	121	37	26	63	21	
Flint	109 Hawarden . . .	366	317	693	283	272	555	108	The ſexes not being diſtinguiſhed in a few entries of baptiſms and burials laſt century, they have been ſupplied, as in Cheſhunt.
		762	644	1406	401	387	788	256	
		436	390	826	228	233	461	163	
		485	401	886	243	229	472	141	

COUNTY.	PARISH.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages	REMARKS.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Flint.....	110 Whitford ...	192	208	400	153	127	380	57	
		474	431	905	284	258	542	162	
		312	270	382	166	161	327	101	
		249	235	484	170	152	322	91	
Montgomery.	111 Llanidloes ...	91	105	196	96	84	180	———	6 years, 1692 to 1697
		167	156	323	110	104	214	94	6 years, 1792 to 1797
		191	302	393	107	120	227	78	
		162	155	317	81	78	159	112	
South Wales.	112 Langharne ..	95	98	183	112	113	225	60	
Caermarthen.		207	216	423	107	122	229	88	
		123	129	252	62	73	135	55	
		134	130	264	61	70	131	47	
Radnor	113 Kiwelly	118	100	218	76	75	151	41	
		196	199	395	165	162	327	100	
		132	131	263	112	101	213	55	
		101	93	194	83	87	170	63	

Glamorgan .	114	Neath	72	71	143	78	79	157	——	6 years, 1692 to 1697
			247	209	456	126	126	252	117	6 years, 1792 to 1797
			201	211	412	122	110	232	132	
			256	210	466	127	136	263	101	

The following is a general Abstract of the preceding Table.

	Number of Parishes returned.	Baptisms.	Number of Parishes returned.	Burials.	Number of Parishes returned.	Marriages.
1st period	114	30,207	111	25,365	—	——
2d period	114	50,384	114	36,067	—	——
3d period	113	30,942	113	21,712	111	7,794
4th period	113	31,442	113	21,815	111	7,327

At the period of the revolution, the number of houſes in England and Wales, according to Dr. Davenant,* was	1,319,215
And the population, with his allowance of 6 perſons to a houſe . . .	7,900,000
His contemporary, Gregory King, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ perſons to a houſe, reckoned the people at	5,500,000
The firſt allowance ſeems too high; the latter too low: the *medium* will be	6,700,000

If my eſtimate of our annual baptiſms, 340,000, and of our preſent population, be correct, and if the proportion between baptiſms and population were the ſame at the cloſe of the 17th and 18th centuries, as the baptiſms of 114 pariſhes, for 10 years, ending with 1797, namely, 50,384, accompany a population of 11,000,000, the baptiſms of the ſame number of pariſhes, for 10 years, ending with 1697, being 30,207, will determine our population, at the revolution, to have been 6,600,000, or nearly the medium of Davenant and King's eſtimates. In the ſame manner, ſuppoſing the population, at the revolution, to have been 6,700,000, our preſent population may be ſhewn to exceed 11,000,000.

* Whitworth's Davenant, i. 62.

The

The following is the general Reſult of the Returns from different Pariſhes.

RETURNS.	Baptiſms.	Burials.	Marriages.
Sir J. Sinc. From 28 pariſhes, for 10 years, ending with 1797	6,956	4,645	——
Sir J. Sinc. From 200 pariſhes, for 10 years, ending with 1797	73,635	50,142	——
From 113 pariſhes, for 6 years, ending with 1793	30,942	21,712	7,794
From 113 pariſhes, for 6 years, ending with 1799	31,442	21,815	7,327

The baptiſms, therefore, are to the burials, as 3 to 2 nearly; and if our baptiſms, as I here ſuppoſe, amount to 340,000, the burials will not exceed 240,000, leaving an annual exceſs of 100,000 baptiſms; an exceſs fully ſufficient to account for our increaſed, and increaſing, population.

Such an exceſs of baptiſms, however great it may ſeem, is not uncommon. The baptiſms, in the county of Suffolk, are ſtated, in the Agricultural Report of the county, to be as 3 to 2; and the ſame proportion between births and burials has been aſcertained to have taken place, in

various parts of the continent, during the preſent century.*

This rapid increaſe in our population is the natural reſult of the great demand for labour, ariſing from an extended commerce, from multiplied manufactures, and from a ſpirited ſyſtem of agriculture, that primeval employment, which is, perhaps, the moſt efficient cauſe of the multiplication of the ſpecies.

The internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, which have facilitated the tranſportation of ſurplus produce, and ſurplus population, from one part of the kingdom to another, muſt have eſſentially promoted the progreſs of population. It muſt have been promoted by the introduction of machinery, which is, in effect, an addition to the national capital.

To theſe cauſes may be added the ſuperior ſobriety, and cleanlineſs, of the people in modern times. Inoculation for the ſmall-pox has, probably, had its ſhare in producing the extraordinary exceſs of baptiſms, mentioned in theſe pages. The ſubſtitution of the vaccine, for the

* Obſ. on Rev. Paym. ii. 335.

variolous,

variolous, inoculation, promiſes to exempt mankind from a diſeaſe that is dreadful, even in its mildeſt form; and we may hope that the ſmall-pox, like the plague, will, in future ages, be known only by deſcription.

Improvements, very conducive to the prolongation of life, have taken place in the metropolis. The inhabitants are leſs crowded together, than they were a hundred years ago;* wide ſtreets have been opened; immenſe warehouſes have been erected on the ſcite of private dwelling houſes; the cuſtom of keeping country houſes is very general; and many thouſand lives are annually ſaved by the act, (paſſed in conſequence of Mr. Hanway's humane ſuggeſtions,) by which the pariſhes, within the bills of mortality, are obliged to ſend the children of their poor to be nurſed in the country.

* This is proved by the increaſe of annual births in the 97 pariſhes within the walls: according to Dr. Price, the medium of annual births was,

From 1655	to 1664	3264	
1680	1690	2139	
1730	1740	2316	
1758	1768	1620	
1781	1784	1354	Obſ. on Rev. Paym. i. 255.
1793	1799 (both incluſive)	1172	From the bills of mortality.

No part of the empire has made a greater progreſs in all thoſe arts of civilized life, which moſt efficiently promote population by encouraging induſtry, than the northern half of Great Britain. In Scotland, the happy effects of the Union are now manifeſted in the increaſe of her people, her trade, and her manufactures.

	Inhabitants.
Glaſgow, which in 1668 contained	12,298
and in 1701 only	14,000
contained in 1798 (according to Mr. Dundas)	77,042
The population of Edinburgh, in 1678, was	35,500
1722	40,420
1791	84,886
Paiſley, at the Union, did not contain above	2,500
but in 1792	19,903
Dundee, in 1651	8,057
1792	24,000
Aberdeen, at the Union, about	12,000
now about	25,000

And the other principal towns of Scotland, Perth, Ayr, Montroſe, Inverneſs, have experienced a ſimilar increaſe of population.*

* See Mr. Dundas's Speech on the Union with Ireland, p. 20; and a pamphlet, publiſhed in Dublin in 1799, intituled, "Ireland profiting by Example," p. 11.

Scotland,

Scotland, in the laſt century, probably did not poſſeſs more than a million of inhabitants; (De Foe, indeed, aſſigns her two millions); yet, till lately, this country, perhaps, was over-peopled; for, from no parts of this iſland was emigration more prevalent. At length, however, full employment has been found for her people, even in diſtricts the moſt inauſpicious to induſtry; on her weſtern coaſt, eternally buffetted by the Atlantic, thriving villages, and nurſeries for ſeamen, have been eſtabliſhed in places, which, before the preſent reign, were, "antres vaſte and deſarts idle." There the tillage of the ſea offers crops more abundant, (and in the preſent period no leſs important) than the produce of the earth. Britons have at length diſcovered that colonies may be planted on the ſhores and waſtes of their own country. They are now generally convinced that there is no "happier iſland in the watry waſte" than their own; and that in no part of the world have they a fairer chance of bettering their fortunes than in the cultivated plains, and buſy cities, of Great Britain: they know that they might ſeek,

" in vain,
" For feats, like theſe, beyond the weſtern main."

How

How far this computation is correct, will, I truſt, be determined, by the operation of the bill, now before the Houſe of Lords, for aſcertaining the population of Great Britain.

That ſuch a meaſure ſhould have been ſo long delayed is truly aſtoniſhing. One attempt, indeed, to number the people, appears on the Journals of the Houſe of Commons. In 1753, a bill was brought into that houſe, by Mr. Potter, ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, for taking and regiſtering an annual account of the total number of people; and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths; and alſo of the total number of perſons receiving alms in every pariſh, and extra-parochial place in Great Britain. Some of the clauſes of the bill, I underſtand, were very objectionable. It was violently oppoſed by Mr. Thornton, the member for York, as ſubverſive of the laſt remains of Engliſh liberty; and was thrown out, on the ſecond reading, in the Houſe of Lords.

Notwithſtanding the very popular arguments which were urged againſt this meaſure, and, which it is probable, cauſed its rejection, I think it is much to be regretted, that a part, at leaſt, of Mr. Potter's bill did not paſs into a law. Of

political

political arithmetic, or "the art of reaſoning by figures, on matters relating to government," a correct knowledge of the numbers and conditions of the people ſeems to be the principal foundation. To aſcertain, by enumerations, taken from time to time, that the population of a country is gradually increaſed, is, perhaps, in other words, to determine, that the great buſineſs of government has been wiſely and proſperouſly adminiſtered. Davenant aſſures us, that, "as the wealth of all nations ariſes from the "labour and induſtry of the people, a right "knowledge of their numbers is neceſſary to "thoſe who will judge of a country's power "and ſtrength. And this is ſo far from being "a matter of mere ſpeculation, as ſome think, "that many concluſions may be drawn from "thence, uſeful and reducible to practice."*

A modern writer well obſerves, that "if the "various ſtates of Europe kept and publiſhed "annually, an exact account of their popula-"tion, nothing carefully, in a ſecond column, "the exact age at which the children die, this "ſecond column would ſhew the relative merit "of the governments, and the comparative hap-

* Whitworth's Davenant, i. 138.

"pineſs

" pineſs of their ſubjects. A ſimple arithmetical " ſtatement would, then, perhaps be more con- " cluſive than all the arguments that could be " adduced."*

It is ſingular that the countries, now at war with Great Britain, have all preceded us in enumerations of the people.

From the inquiries directed to be made by the National Aſſembly, in 1790, (which A. Young ſuppoſes, were executed with great accuracy), the population of France, including Corſica, appeared to be above 26,000,000.

Necker, a few years before, by multiplying 963,207, the annual births, (on an average of 5 years, ending with 1780), by $25\frac{1}{2}$, (his ſuppoſed proportion of population to births), allowed 24,800,000 inhabitants to France.

There can be little doubt that, ſince the year 1790, ſhe has loſt not leſs than 3,000,000 of her inhabitants, by premature deaths, and emigrations; and that of the remaining popula-

* Sir Francis d'Ivernois's Survey of the Loſſes of the French Nation, 1799, p. 15.

tion

tion of France, (I do not ſpeak of the conquered countries) not one-fourth is capable of bearing arms.

" It would, however, (as Sir Francis D'Ivernois properly remarks), " be a great error to con-
" ſider their numerical amount as a complete
" abſtract of all their loſſes. Thoſe have yet to
" learn the firſt principles of political arithmetic
" who imagine it is in the field of battle, and
" in the hoſpitals,* that an account can be taken
" of the lives a revolution or a war has coſt.
" Much leſs important is it to inſcribe that aw-
" ful regiſter with the number of men who are
" killed than with that of the children it has pre-
" vented, and will ſtill prevent, from coming into
" the world. This is the deepeſt wound the
" population of France has received." †

From an accurate enumeration made in Spain, in 1787, the number of inhabitants was found to be 10,409,879.‡

Mr. Chalmers, from a document in the Britiſh Muſeum, has eſtimated the population of

* Of 19,800 deaths at Paris, laſt year, 8,200 were " aux hoſpices."—*Moniteur.* † Survey, p. 15.

‡ See the printed account, intituled, " Cenſo Eſpanol."

 Spain,

Spain, at the epoch of the armada, at about 5,000,000.* The author of the Memoirs of the Duke de Ripperda ſays, that the duke, in 1727, reckoned it at no more; but this authority is not to be depended on: theſe memoirs have more the appearance of romance than of hiſtory. La Induſtria Popular, a work publiſhed in 1777, ſtates the population of Spain, and the adjacent iſlands, at 11,000,000.

The remark which A. Young has made, reſpecting other parts of the continent, ſeems peculiarly applicable to Spain. He ſays, "There "is, probably, no corner of Europe, barbarous "Turkey alone excepted, in which the people "do not increaſe conſiderably: we ought not, "therefore, in England, to take too much cre- "dit for that rapid augmentation which we ex- "perience. It is found under the worſt govern- "ments, as well as under the beſt, but not "equally."†

From a cenſus, made with great preciſion throughout the ſeven provinces of Holland, in 1796, in order

* Eſtimate, Dedication, p. 5.

† Young's Travels in France, ii. 284.

to

to aſcertain the number of repreſentatives which each diſtrict ſhould ſend to the Dutch National Aſſembly, the reſident population, excluſive of foreigners, was aſcertained to be leſs than *1,800,000

Including foreigners, it probably, now, does not exceed 2,000,000

The ordinary eſtimate of the reſident inhabitants and foreigners in Holland, ten years ago, was 2,500,000

The population of France and her dependants, the Batavian Republic, and Spaniſh Monarchy, ſhould not appal us, whilſt our enemies are beſieged at home by our fleets, which blockade their ports from the Texel to Gibraltar, and the Britiſh Empire is protected by a military force of half a million of men.

* Holland, according to Boetticher's Statiſtical Tables, contains 10,000 ſquare miles, or 6,400,000 acres. The extent of England and Wales being about 38,500,000 acres, and their population, according to this eſtimate, 11,000,000, our number of inhabitants, *per* acre, is greater than in Holland, in the following proportion; in England and Wales, the number of inhabitants, *per* ſquare mile, is 183; in Holland, 180. England has about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres *per* head; Holland, $3\frac{5}{9}$.

 " Theſe

" Theſe are the ſubſtance, ſinews, arms, and ſtrength " of this " Heaven-protected Iſle: "— whilſt ſhe poſſeſſes ſuch means of defence, her arts and induſtry, her colonies and her commerce, will continue to flouriſh, and her inhabitants live proſperous and free.

At the cloſe of the laſt century, Davenant made the following remark on our population; taking it at 5,500,000, according to Gregory King's eſtimate,(which is confeſſedly too low),and eſtimating the quantity of land, in England and Wales, at 39,000,000 of acres, (which is probably near the truth), he ſays, " we ſeem now " to have about 7¼ acres *per* head; but there " are many reaſons to think, that England is " capable of nouriſhing double its preſent num- " ber of people, which, ſuppoſing them now to " be 5,500,000, would be 11,000,000, and even " then there will be as many acres *per* head, as " they have in Holland. And, when we have " this complement of men, either in the natural " courſe of time, or ſooner, by the help of good " conduct, we ſhall be in a ſtate of power to " deal with any ſtrength in Europe."* That

* Whitworth's Davenant, ii. 221.

we

we have attained "this complement of men" cannot admit of much doubt: that we are "in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe," has been proved by our exertions in the preſent awful conteſt: and I truſt we ſhall long continue, what we now are,

"A land, that diſtant tyrants hate in vain."

THE END.

T. Burton, Printer,
Little Queen-ſtreet.